

DRUZHININ, Yu.P.; BENEVOLENSKIY, V.N.

Disturbances of proteolysis in the blood of dogs following  
exposure to ionizing radiations. Radiobiologiya 4 no.4:513-  
515 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

BENEVOLENSKIY, V.N.; DRUZHININ, Yu.P.; ALEKSEYEVA, S.I.

Ultraweak chemiluminescence caused by the reaction of the native aqueous-saline extract of the rat liver with the supernatant from a boiled homogenate. *Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol.* 21:99-101 '65.  
(MIRA 18:6)

BENEVOLENSKIY, V.N.; KOSHCHEYENKO, N.N.; VESELOVSKIY, V.A.

Chemiluminescence and toxicity of hydrogen peroxide and cysteine  
reaction products. Trudy MOIP. Otdl. biol. 21:112-116 '65.  
(MIRA 18:6)

**BEDEVOLNSKIY, Ye.N., inzhener.**

**New steam snow melting device. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 30 no.4:31-32 Ap '56.**  
**(MIRA 9:8)**

**(Moscow--Snow removal)**

ACC NR: ~~AT 036497~~

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0063/0064

AUTHOR: Berlovinskiy, V. N.; Druzhinin, Yu. P.; Klimenko, A. S.; Malyutina, T. S.; Sychkov, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of gamma irradiation and irradiation with protons with energies of 600 to 127 Mev on the radiosensitivity of yeast cells [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966] 32

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 63-64.

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic radiation biologic effect, proton radiation biologic effect, ionizing radiation biologic effect, relative biologic efficiency, life support system, space food, radiation induced mutation, yeast

ABSTRACT: Yeast cells are a convenient object for space research because, in addition to serving as a model system, they may someday be used as a heterotrophic link in a spaceflight life-support system. The vulnerability of the cell division process in yeast cells irradiated in the quiescent state was studied. A water suspension of yeast was irradiated with 660-, 510-, 240- and 127-Mev protons from an OIYAI synchrocyclotron, and their RBE was determined in comparison with  $Co^{60}$  gamma rays (from an EGO-4 apparatus). Irradiation with 660-Mev protons was conducted through a polyethylene and lead filter. The activation method of dosimetry was used for 660-Mev protons, and the luminescent method for lower-energy pro-

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ACC NR: AT6036497

0

tons. Ionization chambers were used to monitor the flux. Experiments were conducted with diploid *Saccharomyces vini* yeast cells (Megri 130-13 strain) and haploid *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* yeast cells (strain 40-2587). Most of the studies were conducted with 660-Mev protons and the diploid strain. The following tests of yeast radiosensitivity were used: 1) inactivation of macrocolonies and of different types of microcolonies, 2) disruption of the cell division rate in the first five cycles after the beginning of irradiation, 3) dispersion of different types of microcolonies, 4) post-radiation recovery, and 5) lysis of cells. Dose-damage relationships in a range from 1-120 rad were established for each index. Experimental results indicate that the effect of proton irradiation is essentially the same as gamma irradiation: thus the RBE for protons in these experiments was close to one. Evaluation of these data considering the different linear energy losses of the types of radiation used made possible a preliminary estimate of the radiosensitivity of quiescent yeast cells in spaceflight conditions. This is necessary as yeast may be used as a back-up system for spaceflight life support, if the system of continuous cultivation of heterotrophs stops working. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2 egk

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KRIZ, J; BENES, M.J; PASKA, J

Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-  
cations, No 1, January 1967, pp 398-409

"On the production and reaction of acetylenides in  
dimethyl sulfoxide."

L 11274-67 EWT(m) GD

ACC NR: AT6029628

SOURCE CODE: UR/COCO/66/000/000/0145/0150

AUTHOR: Druzhinin, Yu. P.; Benevolenskiy, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Rhythmic disruption of catabolic processes with small dose irradiation

SOURCE: Voprosy obshchey radiobiologii (Problems of general radiobiology). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 145-150

TOPIC TAGS: rat, radiation biochemical effect, particular radiation biologic effect, radiation hematologic effect, biologic metabolism

ABSTRACT: Literature studies suggest that proteolytic activity of the blood can be used to detect intracellular membrane damage produced by small dose irradiation. For a more detailed study of proteolytic activity experiments were staged on white rats X-irradiated in a wide range of doses: 0.75, 1.5, 3, 6, 12.5, 25 and 50 r at a dose rate of 12.75 r/min (first series) and 100, 200, 400, 800 and 1600 r at a dose rate of 59.5 r/min (second series). The proteolytic activity of the blood was determined before irradiation and following for 30 days. Blood (0.1 ml) was incubated with bovine serum (0.9 ml) for 3 hrs and then the level of amino nitrogen was determined according to E. W. Jemm and E. C. Corking's method using trichloroacetic acid. Results of the first series show that the dynamics of blood proteolytic changes for all animals

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L 11274-67

ACC NR: AT6029628

represent a distinct curve characterized by two peaks. These peaks appear on the 3rd and 7th days for a dose range of 0.75 to 6 r, and appear after 6 hrs and on the 3rd day for a dose range of 12.5 to 50 r. To determine whether the proteolytic phase changes follow a similar curve with larger doses and to determine the nature of blood form elements, additional experiments were staged on 5 dogs irradiated with single 300 or 500 r doses. In these cases, the peaks were found on the 7th and 20th days. No dose dependence was observed within this dose range, but the appearance of the peaks clearly depended on the degree of radiation sickness. Dynamics of blood form elements (erythrocytes and leukocytes) did not correlate with the proteolytic changes of the whole blood. These changes may be the result of fluctuations of proteolytic enzyme inhibitors or activators in the plasma or of proteolytic enzymes leaving the tissues. It appears that the proteolytic phase changes do reflect the rhythm of catabolic processes and are related to a certain degree to intracellular membrane damage. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr66/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 50

BEDEVOL'SKIY, A.B.

Make wider use of plastics in railroad transportation. Elek. i tepl.  
tiaga 2 no.8:34-36 Ag '58. (NIRA 11:9)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor zavoda "Plastmas".  
(Railroad engineering) (Plastics)

~~BENEVOLENTSKIY, A.S.~~

Automatic control of saturators. Lekh i khim.no.4:64 '56. (MLBA 9:9)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki.  
(Coke industry--Equipment and supply)

ZONN, S.V., prof.; KOVALEV, R.V., prof. ; RUBILIN, Ye.V.; ~~BENEVOLETSKIY, S.A.,~~  
dotsent; KAZINTSEV, A.G., dotsent; NEMERYUK, G. Ye.; dotsent;  
BLAGORAZUMOV, V.; MAGNUSOV, D.C.

In memory of Professor Efim Fedorovich Pavlov. Pochvovedenie  
no. 7:120-121 J1 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

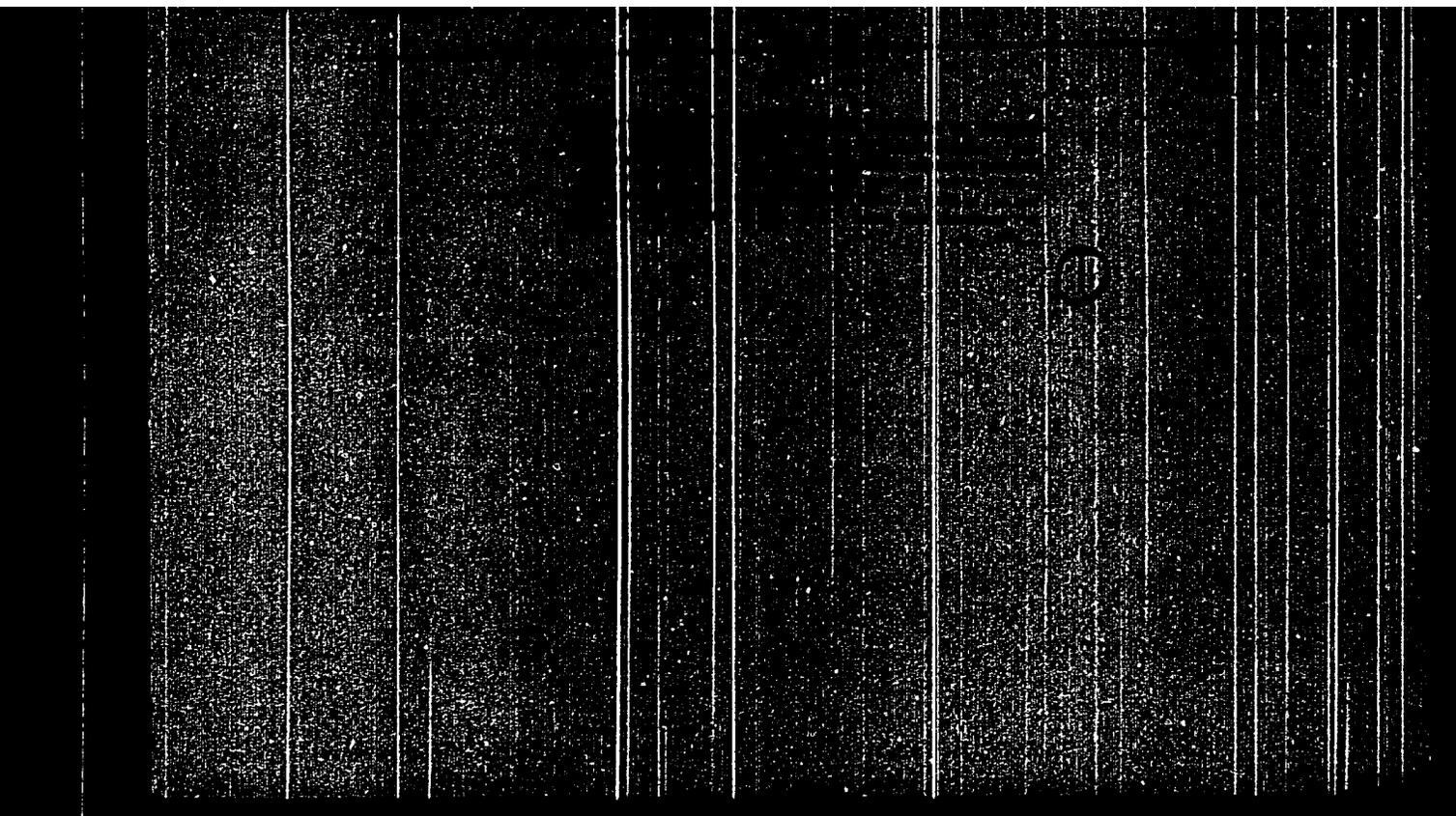
BENEVOL'SKIY, S. A.

Benevol'skiy, S. A. - "Application of lime-silicate materials for deepening the tillable layer," Trudy Nauch.-issled. in-ta zernovogo khoz-va nechernozem. polosy SSR, Issue 14, 1949, p. 5-19  
--- Bibliog: p. 19

So: U..3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000200010019-8"

BENEVOLO'SKIY, S. A.

4623. Zanyatyie pary v nechernozemnoy polose. M., Sel'khozgiz, 1954. 48 C.  
c Ill. 20 cm. 15.000 eks. 70K. - (55-430) P 631.581

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statay, Vol. 7, 1949

**BEDEVOL'SKIY, S.A., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.**

Problem of deepening and cultivating the plowlayer of turf-Podzolic soils. Zemledelie 4 no.8:12-20 Ag '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Zonal'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sernovogo khozyaystva nechernozemnoy polosy.  
(Fillage)

S. A. BENEVOLO'SKIY

USSR/Cultivated Plants - General Problems.

M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15455

Author : Ye.T. Varenitsa, S.A. Benevol'skiy

Inst : -

Title : Contribution to the Problem of an Agricultural System  
in the Central Rayons of the Non-Chernozem Zone.  
(K voprosu o sisteme zemledeliya v tsentral'nykh  
rayonakh nechernozemnoy polosy).

Orig Pub : Zemledeliye, 1956, No 12, 3-15

Abstract : In the Smolenskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Bryanskaya, Moskovskaya,  
Tul'skaya, Ryazanskaya, Kalininskaya, Vladimirskaya,  
Ivanovskaya, Arzamasanskaya, Gor'kovskaya Oblasts and in  
the Tatar, Mordovian and Chuvash ASSR, special agricultu-  
ral zones have been divided: the suburban, the potato  
and vegetable zone with intensive animal raising and  
the development of horticulture; the flax-potato-milk  
producing zone in the North West and in the central belt,

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usary/cultivated Plants - General Problems.

M.

Abs Jour      :    Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15455

the grain-potato-animal husbandry zone on its southern and eastern parts. The basis of the agriculture of the non-chernozem zone lies in renewal and increasing the soil fertility; these tasks are being performed through the cultivation of perennial grasses. In rayons having adequate moisture the occupied fallows may be successfully replaced by clean fallows. The correct system of fertilization, with special value being attached to local fertilizers of dung and peat, is a vital factor in agriculture on the non-chernozem soil belt.

Card 2/2

USSR / Soil Science. Organic Fertilizers.

J

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 95761.

Author : ~~Benevel'skiy, S. A.~~

Inst : Scientific-Research Institute of Agriculture of  
the Central Rayons of the Non-Chernozem Zone.

Title : Use of Organic-Mineral Mixtures in Depth on the  
Arable Layer of Turf-Podzolic Soils.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform N.-1. in-ta zemled.  
tsentr. r-nov nechernozemn. polosy, 1957, 2,  
10-14.

Abstract: Use of organic-mineral mixtures and lime in depth  
on the arable layer of turf-podzolic soils is a  
necessary condition of their cultivation and of  
saving manure. The winter-wheat harvest from  
organic-mineral mixtures with the application of  
lime under tillage did not yield a harvest greater

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USSR / Soil Science. Organic Fertilizer. J

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 95761.

Abstract: than that <sup>7</sup> from 30 t/ha of manure. Application of lime during cultivation before planting gave a decrease in wheat harvest from organic-mineral mixtures in comparison to harvests from 30 t/ha of manure. An organic-mineral mixture on a lime base in depth on the arable layer increased the harvest of perennial grasses in comparison with the harvest from 30 t/ha of manure, through which the increase in the second year of use was greater. -- O. P. Medvedeva.

Editors note. If, during application, 9 t of tuff works at the rate of 0.75 hydrolytic acidity, then during application of not 2.25 but 3 t, tuff will work at the rate of 0.25 h. a. (page 11). Indicators of the test accuracy are not cited.

Card 2/2

BENEVOLO'SKIY, S.A.  
BENEVOLO'SKIY, S.A.

A small pamphlet of great value ("Soya, a valuable industrial and feed crop" by V.A. Zolotnitskii. Reviewed by S.A. Benevol'skii).  
Zemledelie 5 no.11:96 N 157. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Soybean)  
(Zolotnitskii, V.A.)

BENEVOL'SKIY, Sergey Andreyevich

[Green fallowing in non-Chernosem areas] Zaniatyie pery v  
nechernozemnoi polosse. Moskva, Znanie, 1958. 31 p. (Vse-  
soluznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i  
nauchnykh znaniy. Seriya 5, no.5) (MIRA 12:11)  
(Following)

RUSAKOV, G.K., kand.sel'khoz. nauk; VARENITSA, Ye.T., doktor biolog. nauk, red.;  
PISAREV, V.Ye., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.; BENEVOL'SKIY, S.A.,  
kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; RUDAKOV, G.P., laureat Stalinskoy pre-  
mi, inzh., red.; DOBROKHOTOV, G.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; RU-  
MYANTSEV, A.T., red.; ROSSOSHANSKAYA, V.A., red.; PEVZNER, V.I.,  
tekh. red.

[Handbook for agronomists of the non-Chernozem Zone] Spravochnik agro-  
noma nechernozemnoi polsyy. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry.  
Vol.1. 1960. 687 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Agriculture)

BENEVOLENSKIY, V. IV.

(c)  
Radical Formation by Irradiation in Living Cells

V. N. Benevolenskiy, A. J. Shuravlev, A. A. Mikhajlov,  
B. N. Tarusov and B. V. Litovov

МИХАЙЛОВА

The amount of free radicals in organs of rats and in cells cultured *in vitro* during and after irradiation has been studied.

Radicals were determined using the method Kodov-Tarusov. Intracellular polymerization was measured by the use of low toxicity water-soluble monomers of the polyvinyl and acrylo nitrate groups. The monomers were introduced into cells at different intervals before and after irradiation. In addition, peroxide radicals in living cells

were determined for very low intensity radiations (Shuravlev). Both methods have some advantage over the paramagnetic resonance method since living cells are used.

It was shown that the radiation-induced free radicals in living cells are either oxidative or non-oxidative, and that radical formation continues after irradiation. The ratio of oxidative to non-oxidative radicals is reduced with increasing ionisation density.

The kinetics of radical formation in living cells were studied as a function of dose and time.

*Scientific Association of Radiohygiene, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow*

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,  
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

BEKVOLENSKIY, V.N.

Role of the reactions of free cysteine with peroxide compounds  
in the biological effect of ionizing radiations. Radiobiologia  
3 no.1:13-16 '63. (MIRA 16:2)  
(CYSTEINE) (PEROXIDES)  
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BEDEVSKAYA, O. V.

"Evolution of Thermoregulation During the Ontogenesis of Children:  
Premature Births," Vop. ped. i okhran. mater i det., 16, No.4, 1968

Chair Hospital Pediatrics, Leningrad Med. Pediatrics Inst., Lab. Physiol of Growth

BEREVSKAYA, O.V. ✓

Evolution of thermoregulation in ontogenesis in children. Vopr.pediat.  
19 no.1:54-58 1951. (CJML 20:7)

1. Of the Laboratory of Age-Group Physiology (Head—Prof. B.D. Kravchinskiy), Leningrad Republic Scientific-Research Pediatric Institute, and of the Department of Hospital Pediatrics (Head—Prof. A.F. Tur), Leningrad Pediatric Medical Institute.

BENEVSKAYA, O.V.

33540. BENEVSKAĬA, O. V. Évolútsiia termoregulátsii v ontogeneze u detei. (Pediatriia, Nov.-Dec. 1953, no. 6, p. 13-18, tables) Text in Russian. *Title tr.:* Evolution of thermo-regulation in the ontogenesis of children.

Contains a study of vascular reaction to changing environmental temperature in 22 infants, aged 2.5 hours to 8 days.

Laboratory of the Physiology of Growth,  
Leningrad Sci. Res. Inst. Pediatrics  
and Children's Hospital Pediatrics, Leningrad  
Pediatric Med. Inst.

33540 CONT.

Vasoconstriction was already observed in  
the second half of the first day of life.

*Copy seen:* DSG.

BENEVSKAYA, O. V., Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Development of  
thermoregulation of children <sup>in</sup> early infancy." Len, 1957.  
Med  
18 pp (Len Pediatric Inst), 200 copies (KL, 2-50, 115)

KRIMER, I.L., otv.red.; SOBOLEVA, V.S., otv.red.; SKURYGINA, P.V.,  
P.V., otv.red.; SHURAN, Ye.M., otv.red.; TRIT'YAKOVA, L.Ye.,  
otv.red.; BALANTSEVA, I.A., otv.red.; SHAPIRO, Ye.M., otv.red.;  
FEDOSHEV, V.A., red.; BENEVSKAYA, Ye.A., red.; SOLOV'YEV, S.N.,  
tekhn.red.

[Cartographic chronicle; organ of the state bibliography of the  
U.S.S.R. for 1951-1953] Kartograficheskaja letopis'; organ  
gosudarstvennoi bibliografii SSSR, 1951-1953. Moskva, Izd-vo  
Vses.knizhnoi palaty, 1954. 162 p. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Vsesoyuznaya knizhnaya palata.  
(Bibliography--Maps)

YANYSEVA, S.K., otv.red.; KLAHCHENVA, S.K., otv.red.; KRIMER, I.L., otv.red.;  
SOBOLEVA, V.S., otv.red.; SHURAN, Ye.M., otv.red.; FEDOSHIYEV, V.A.,  
red.; BENEVEKAYA, L.A., red.; SOLOV'YEV, S.N., tekhn.red.

[Cartographic chronicle; organ of the state bibliography of the  
U.S.S.R., 1954] Kartograficheskaya letopis'; organ gosudarstvennoi  
bibliografii SSSR, 1954. Moskva, Izd-vo Vses.knizhnoi palaty,  
1955. 124 p. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Vsesoyuznaya knizhnaya palata.  
(Bibliography--Maps)

BEHEVSKAYA, V.A., red.; ZOTOVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Cartographic yearbook; an organ of the Soviet State bibliography]  
Kartograficheskaya letopis'; organ gosudarstvennoi bibliografii  
SSSR, 1957. Moskva, Izd-vo Vses.knizhnoi palaty, 1958. 109 p.  
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznaya knizhnaya palata.  
(Bibliography--Maps)

RENEVSKAYA, Y.A., red.; ZOTOVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Cartographic annal; organ of the state bibliography of the U.S.S.R., 1959] Kartograficheskaia letopis'; organ gosudarstvennoi bibliografii SSSR, 1959. Moskva, 1960. 160 p.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznaya knizhnaya palata.  
(Bibliography--Maps)

BAKALOVA, V.; BENEVSKI, M.; VANGELOV, A.

Soils at the Experiment Station for Southern Crops of the town of Sandanski. Izv Inst "Nikola Pushkarov" no.2:159-196 '62.

KOVACHEV, D.; KOZAREV, G.; BENEVSKI, M.; OVCHAROVA, T.

Experimental results in the subsoiling of the arable layer  
of the lixiviated forest maroon soils. Izv Inst "Nikola  
Pushkarov" 7:7-33 '63.

BENEVSKI, Miroslav

Manuring of wheat with combined fertilizers. Selskoston nauka  
2 no.10:1206-1211 '63.

MANYAI, S.; BENEY, L.; CZUPPON, A.

Some characteristics of the clottable protein secreted by the seminal vesicles of the rat. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 28 no.2:105-115 '65.

1. Institute of Medical Chemistry, University Medical School, Budapest, and Laboratory for Chemical Structure Research, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. Submitted December 24, 1964.

BENNY, László

Modification of crystalline  $\alpha$ -amylase preparation. Kiserletes  
orvostud. 9 no.2:133-134 Apr 57.

1. Orvostudományi Egyetem Orvosi Vegytani Intézete, Budapest.  
(AMYLASES)

$\alpha$ -amylase, crystalline, modified method of prep. from  
porcine pancreas (Hun))

GAAL, O.; BENEY, L.; SZEKELY, Maria

Role of the free amino acid pool of the pancreas in protein biosynthesis. *Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung.* 28 no.1:31-40 '65.

1. Institute of Medical Chemistry, University Medical School, Budapest. Submitted October 30, 1964.

L 33788-66

ACC NR: AT6025178

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/001/0031/0040

AUTHOR: Gal, Odon--Gal, O. (Budapest); Bony, Laslo--Bened, L. (Budapest); Szekely, Maria--Sokoy, M. (Budapest)

ORG: Institute of Medical Chemistry, Medical University of Budapest (Budapest)  
Orvostudományi Egyetem, Orvosi Kémiai Intézet

25  
B+1

TITLE: Role of the free amino acid pool of the pancreas in protein biosynthesis

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica , v. 28, no. 1, 1965, 31-40

TOPIC TAGS: amino acid, protein, biosynthesis, tracer study

ABSTRACT: The role played by the free amino acid pool in protein synthesis was studied in pigeon pancreas slices. The slices were pre-labelled with tagged amino acid and were incubated for various intervals in a non-radioactive medium. A continuous increase was observed in the labelling of the proteins of sytoplasmic particles in spite of the rapid decrease in the specific radioactivity of the free amino acid in the cell. The amount of particle-bound amino acids and their exchange kinetics have been determined. Neither the free amino acids of the cell sap nor those of cytoplasmic particles were found to be utilised directly for protein synthesis. The existence of a bound pool is discussed. The authors thank Professor F. B. Straub for valuable advice and stimulating discussions during the research. They also thank Dr. P. Gomori for preparing the silicon oil. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. /Orig. art. in Eng./ /IPRS:33,500/

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 30Oct64 / OTH REF: 013

Card 1/1 Lab

0976 0540

ACC NO: AT6019805

SOURCE CODE: BU/2905/65/028/002/0105/0115

AUTHOR: Maszai, Senior; Nagy, László; Csontos, Alfred

ORG: [Nagy, László] Institute of Medical Chemistry, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Orvosi Vegytani Intézet); [Csontos, Alfred] Laboratory for Chemical Structure Research, IMA, Budapest (IMA, Kémiai Szervezet Kutató Laboratórium)

TITLE: Some characteristics of the coagulable protein secreted by the seminal vesicles of the rat

SOURCE: *Academiae scientiarum hungaricae, Acta physiologica*, v. 28, no. 2, 1965, 105-115

TOPIC TAGS: protein, rat, biologic secretion, biologic reproduction, amino acid

ABSTRACT: Two proteins isolated from the secretion of the seminal vesicles of rats have been investigated with respect to their amino acid composition, the fingerprint of the tryptic hydrolysate, the molecular weight and some additional characteristic features. A protein of extremely basic character is responsible for the coagulability of the vesicular secretion. This protein has a molecular weight of  $4 \cdot 10^5$ ; its amino acid pattern is characterized by high percentages of lysine and glutamine, low concentrations of tryptophan and methionine, and by the absence of proline and cysteine. The molecular weight of the so-called "neutral protein" of the vesicular secretion is  $8 \cdot 10^5$ . Its physiological role is unknown. It contains characteristically high

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ACC NR: AT6019805

amounts of serine and is easily precipitated from solutions by ethanol.  
 The properties of the two secretory proteins which resemble those of the histones are discussed on the basis of their similar chemical structure.  
 The authors thank Prof. K. A. BRIDGES for valuable advice and interest during the course of this work and Dr. A. BRIDGES for the fingerprint analysis. They also thank Mrs. K. CROSS for excellent and efficient assistance. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [Orig.]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 1960 / ORIG NR: 002 / OTH REF: 015

Card 2/2 NO

BENFEL'D, S. S. and LISKOVETS, F. A.

Diriznabl' v Yakutii. [The airship in Yakutia]. S predisl. I. A. Fel'man, Moskva, Sovetskaia A,ia, 1933, 48p., map: Scene of air-ship lines in Yakut ASSR.  
DLC: 41659.15 Slav.

SC: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified

BENFEL'D, S. and LISKOVETS, F.

K voprosu o vybore napravleniia dirizhabel' noi linii Moskva-Magnitogorsk. [On the choice of direction for the Moscow-Magnitogorsk air-ship line]. (Grazhdanskaia aviatsiia, 1933, no. 9, p. 8-10).

DLC: TL504.G7

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

HENGA, Gh., coreap.

After 15 years. Constr Bus 17 no.789:2 20 F '65.

BENGA, K.

Benga, K. Applying experience of front-rankers, a condition for success. Tr.  
from the Rumanian. p.45.

Vol. 4, no. 8, 1955      LEKA PROMISHLENOT      Sofiya, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2  
February, 1956

BENGARI, M., ins.

Better distribution of electric power to Slavonia. Elektroprivreda  
16 no.2:117 Fe '63.

BENGER, B.

Fruitful cooperation. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.6:15  
Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

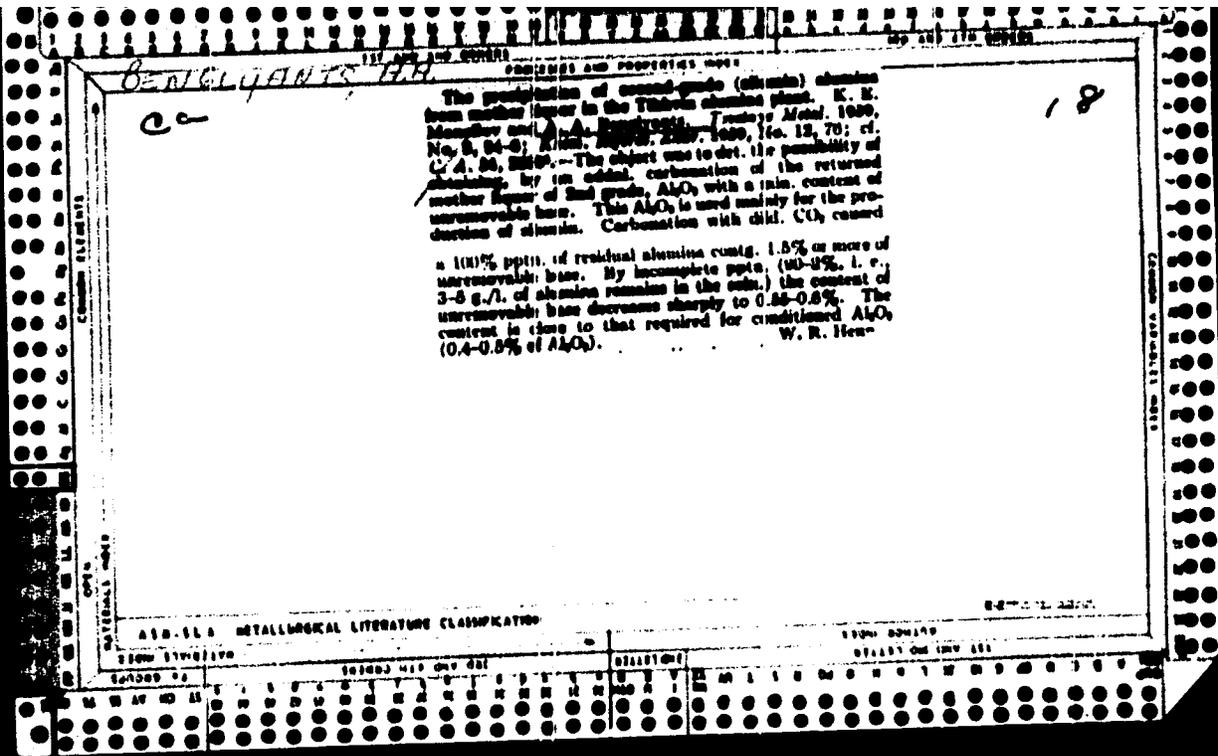
1. Tekhnicheskij inspektor Primorskogo krayevogo soveta  
professional'nykh soyuzov.

**BLAZNEV, A.; BENCHE, B.**

The main thing is the prevention of accidents. Otkr. truda i sets.  
strakh. 3 no.8:10-12 Ag '60. (NIRA 13:9)

1. Tekhnicheskiye inspektora Primorskogo kraysovoprofa, Vladivostok.  
(Maritime Territory--Industrial safety)







L 38156-66 EWT(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) EM/YN

ACC NR: AP6025644

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0095/0095

INVENTOR: Bengus, G. Yu.; Litvak, V. I.; Muratov, V. V.; Yaremenko, V. A.;  
Grishchenko, V. T. 43  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Automatic device for airplane-flap fatigue tests. Class 42, No. 183448 24

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 95

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft actuating equipment, aircraft maintenance, aircraft maintenance equipment, aircraft test

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an automatic device for conducting fatigue tests of airplane flaps, which consists of a frame and strap system for producing loads, a hydraulic system with loading cylinders which act on the frame and strap system through strain dynamometers, and hydraulic aircraft-flap drives. To reproduce stresses corresponding to the flap-deflection angle and the flight regime, and for the maximum approximation of the experimental and operational power-loading conditions, the device has a movable rocker of truss design, on which the loading cylinders are mounted, and an axis of rotation which corresponds to the flap's axis of rotation. It is equipped with a hydraulic servo system, in which a stress dynamometer is used as a sensing element, and a feed-back transducer; a device consisting of a steel console gauge with glued-on strain gauges and a shaped cam, the

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.178.629.13.014.69

L 38156-66

ACC NR: AF6025644

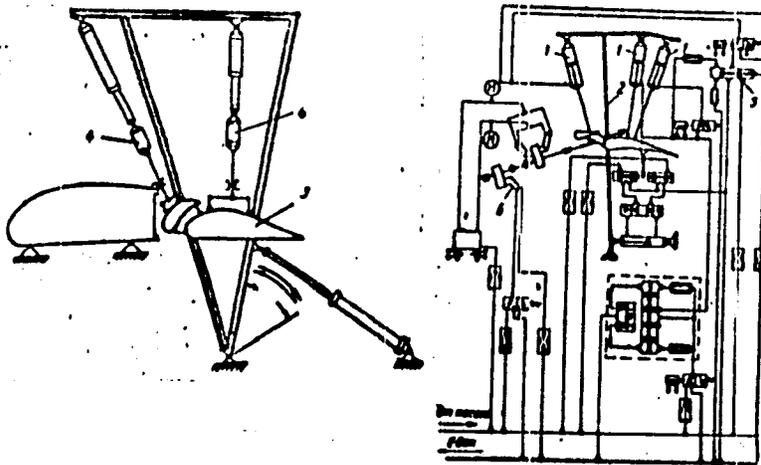


Fig. 1. Automatic device for fatigue tests of airplane flaps

- 1 - Loading cylinders;
- 2 - rocker; 3 - flap;
- 4 - strain dynamometers;
- 5 - slide valve;
- 6 - hydraulic motor.

shaft of which is connected to the flap drive shaft, is used as a master unit. For automatically synchronizing the loading of the flap's deflector, with a predetermined increase in the stress on the flap itself, a hydraulically controlled slide valve under a given spring compression force is connected into the hydraulic system of the device. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[KT]

SUB CODE: Q1,13/ SUBM DATE: 24May65/ ATD PRESS: 5045  
 Card 2/2 MLP

STARTSEV, V.I.; BENGUS, V.Z.; KOMNIK, S.N.; LAVRENT'YEV, P.F.

Interaction of dislocations in twin crystals. Kristallografiia 8  
no.4:632-640 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR.  
(Dislocations in crystals)

KORNIK, S.N.; BENGUS, B.Z.; STARTSEV, V.I.

Role of the formation of dislocations in calcite twinning.  
Fiz. tver. tela 7 no.1:127-131 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut nizkikh temperatur AN SSSR,  
Khar'kov.

BINGUS, V.Z.; LAURENT'YEV, P.F.; SOYFER, L.M.; STARTSEV, V.I.

Exposure of dislocations in calcite crystals. Kristallografiya  
5 no.3:441-445 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov:  
(Calcite crystals)

S/070/60/005/005/019/026/XX  
E132/E160

AUTHORS: Startsev, V.I., Bengus, V.Z., Lavrent'yev, P.F., and Soyfer, L.M.

TITLE: The Formation of Dislocations in the Twinning of Calcite

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol.5, No.5, pp.737-743

TEXT: It is found that in calcite a twin boundary not containing dislocations is made visible by selective etching although the intensity of etching is significantly less than the intensity of etching at dislocations. The existence of incoherent twin boundaries containing dislocations has been experimentally shown. In the crystal in the twinning process complete dislocations are formed. The twins were produced by Garber's method (Ref.5). Twin layers were studied on the face of the crystal not forming steps on twinning, i.e. 100 or 010. The twin plane could be indexed as 110 with the boundaries of the twinned layers parallel to  $[001]$ .

There are 4 figures and 12 references: 11 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov,  
Khar'kovskiy filial (All-Union Institute for Chemical  
Reagents Khar'kov Branch)

Card 1/1

QUOTED: February 2 1960

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S/020/61/141/003/007/021  
B104/B212

AUTHORS: Bengus, V. Z., Kornik, S. N., and Startsev, V. I.  
TITLE: Motion of twinning dislocations in calcite  
PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 3, 1961, 607-610

TEXT: The mechanical stress which starts the motion of twinning dislocations, is an important factor in the description of twinning processes. The present paper reports on tests which have been performed to determine these stresses. The motion of twinning dislocations was observed by the method of repeated etching suggested by J. Gilman et al. (Dislocations and Mechanical Properties of Crystals, N. Y., 1957, p. 116). The mechanical stress which caused the motion of twinning dislocation, was induced by pressing the diamond pyramid of a ~~PMT-1~~(PMT-3) microhardness device into the specimen. By varying the load of the diamond pyramid that load was determined, at which twinning dislocations started moving. For the calculation of the forces acting on each dislocation, strain field formed by neighboring dislocations had to be allowed for. The stress required for starting a motion ranged between 60 and 15 g/mm<sup>2</sup>, and was dependent on the amount and character of the neighboring dislocations. The authors voice the opinion that these  
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S/O20/61/141/003/007/021  
B104/B212

Motion of twinning dislocations...

values might permit the determination of interaction forces between dislocations. The establishment of equilibrium distribution for dislocations in accumulations was analyzed. Results point to the fact that the resistance of dislocations to a motion is equal for all dislocations and is equal to the starting stress. If there is no external stress, then the following

relation will be valid for the starting stress  $\sigma_0$ :  $\sigma_0 = \frac{n G b}{L (1-\nu)}$ , where  $n$  denotes the number of dislocations in an accumulation  $G$  the shear modulus  $b$  the Burgers vector,  $L$  the length of the accumulation, and  $\nu$  Poisson's ratio. This expression was derived on the assumption that the barrier be sufficiently long, that the dislocations be arranged in straight lines, and that the force acting on a dislocation be evenly distributed. Test results are compiled in Table 1. The large spread of  $\sigma_0$  is caused by the curvature of dislocations and similar properties of the crystal. The authors thank A. I. Landau and L. A. Pastur for discussions. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 8 references: 3 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: A. H. Cottrell, B. A. Bibly, Phil. Mag., 42, 573 (1951); J. Eshelby, F. Frank, F. Nabarro, Phil. Mag., 42, 351 (1951); J. Bhimasenachar, Proc. India. Card 2/3

30720

S/020/61/141/003/007/021  
B104/B212

Motion of twinning dislocations...

Acad. Sci., A22, 199 (1945).

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut nizkikh temperatur Akademii nauk USSR (Physicotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: June 3, 1961, by I. V. Obreimov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1961

Table 1: Test results.

n	L, cm	$\sigma_s$ , Г/мм <sup>2</sup>	n	L, cm	$\sigma_s$ , Г/мм <sup>2</sup>
130	0,1126	45	26	0,0111	91
96	0,0635	59	357	0,1500	94
26	0,0170	60	27	0,0112	95
23	0,0134	67	33	0,0127	102
15	0,0068	86	45	0,0128	138

Card 3/3

BENGUS, V.Z.; KOMNIK, S.N.; STARTSEV, V.I.

Generation of dislocations in calcite crystals. Kristallografiia  
6 no.4:599-604, JI-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov, Khan'kovskiy  
filial.

(Dislocations in crystals) (Calcite crystals)

BENGUS, V.Z.; KONNIK, S.N.; STARTSEV, V.I.

Certain phenomena observed on the boundaries of a twinning  
interlamination in calcite. Kristallografiia 6 no.4:614-620  
Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

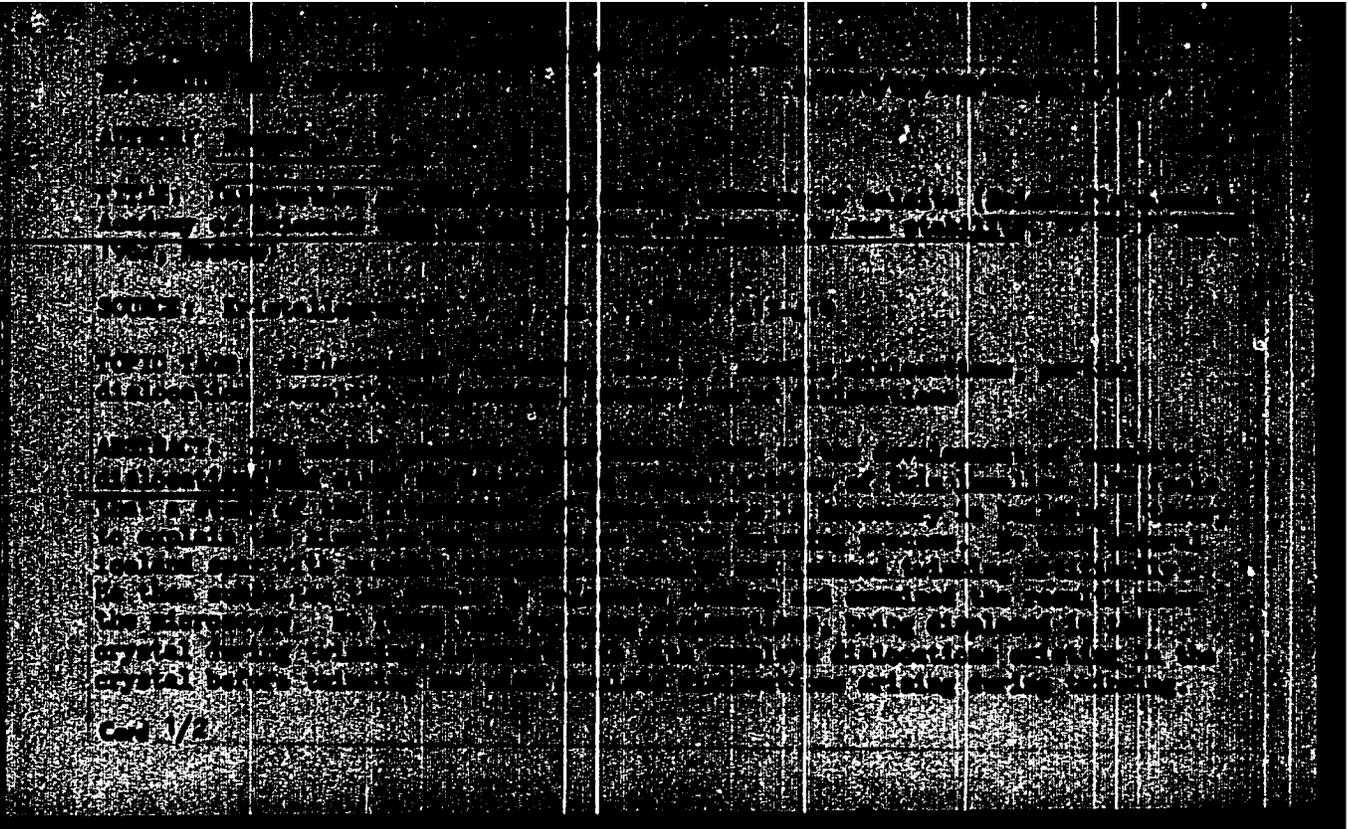
1. Vsesoyuznyy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov, Khar'kovskiy  
filial.

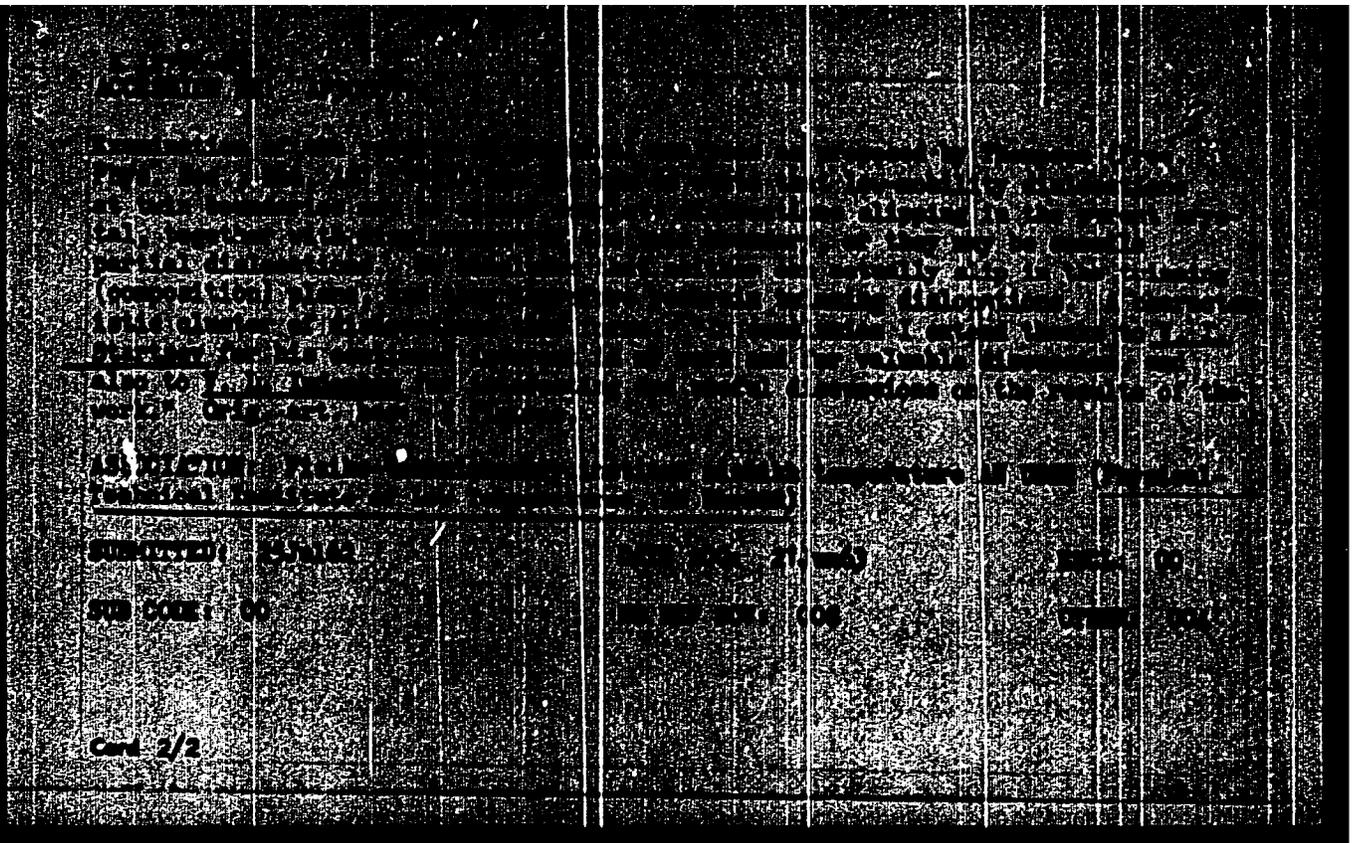
(Dislocations in crystals) (Calcite crystals)

BENGUS, V.Z.; KOMNIK, S.N.; STARTSEV, V.I.

Movement of twinning dislocations in calcite. Dokl. AN SSSR  
141 no.3:607-610 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut niskikh temperatur AN USSR.  
Predstavleno akademikom I.V. Obreimovym.  
(Dislocations in crystals)





L 18099-63 EMT(1)/EMR(q)/EMR(ii)/HDS AFPC/ASD/ESD-3 11  
ACCESSION NR: AP3004101 8/0070/63/008/004/0632/0640

AUTHORS: Startsev, V. I.; Bogus, V. I.; Koznik, S. N.; Lavrent'yev, F. P. 63  
62

TITLE: Interaction of dislocations during twin growth in crystals 15

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 8, no. 4, 1963, 632-640

TOPIC TAGS: dislocation, interaction, crystal, twinning, zinc, calcite, relief

ABSTRACT: The authors have studied the interaction of dislocations in zinc and calcite crystals. A high density of twinning dislocations and their paired correlatives in the neighboring edges of fine twin layers in calcite have been detected experimentally. It has been found that the stress necessary to shift the edge of a thin twin layer (less than  $1/\mu$ ) is much greater than that necessary to move the twin edge of a thicker layer. Different kinds of pile-ups of twinning dislocations were observed experimentally at the edges of twin layers. It has been shown that the distribution pattern of dislocations in these pile-ups is determined by the type of deposit. Experiments have also proved that the region of accommodation is repelled from the twin boundary in zinc crystals (because of the interaction of twinning and unit dislocations). It has been shown that the lack of agreement between the experimentally measured relief created by twinning in zinc and the relief

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L 18099-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004101

plotted from geometrical constructions is due to slippage in a twin. The interaction of twinning and unit dislocations during untwinning of zinc crystals leads to the formation of nonbasic partial dislocations (observed experimentally), which may be the cause of increased strength. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskij institut nizkikh temperatur AN USSR (Physical and Technical Institute of Low Temperatures, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Mar63

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 21737-66 EWI(1)/EWI(m)/EEC(k)-/EPF(n)-2/T/EWI(t)/ENP(k) LP(c) WG/JD/HW/JG/  
ACC NR: AP6008041 GG SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/004/0029/0032

AUTHOR: Konnik, S. N.; Dergun, V. Z.

59  
57

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures, Academy of Sciences USSR  
(Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy Institut nizkikh temperatur /Akademii nauk USSR)

B

TITLE: Properties of stress relaxation in deformed crystals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 4, 1966; 821-832

TOPIC TAGS: relaxation process, stress relaxation, crystal deformation, plastic deformation, crystal dislocation phenomena

ABSTRACT: Stress relaxation is studied at various stages of plastic deformation in potassium chloride crystals. The specimens tested had an approximate dislocation density of  $3 \cdot 10^{10}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>. In the first series of experiments, the crystals were loaded to a given tangential stress  $\tau$ , after which deformation was stopped and stress relaxation was measured (with a rest period from 0.5 to 2 minutes). Deformation was then continued and stress relaxation was again measured and so on to a deformation of approximately 10%. A curve is given showing stress relaxation as a function of

UBC: 148.0 : 539 + 548.4

Card 1/3

L 21737-46

ACC NR: AP0009041

initial stress  $\tau$  for each test period. This curve shows an increase in relaxation up to the yield stress ( $\sim 150 \text{ g/cm}^2$ ), a practically constant value in the slip region and another regular increase in the region of hardening. The general tendency for stress relaxation to increase with stress is apparently due to the increase in the number of moving dislocations in the crystal with plastic deformation. Repeated relaxation was studied in the second series of experiments, i. e. after relaxation for a given time, the crystals were loaded to the initial stress value and the relaxation was again measured. This cycle was repeated several dozen times. Curves are given for deformation of the crystal in these tests. These curves show extremely rapid damping to zero of full relaxation in each cycle with an increase in the number of cycles below the elastic limit. This indicates that the number of dislocations moving in the crystal is reduced to zero with practically no multiplication. Below the yield stress, complete relaxation in each cycle is also strongly damped at first with an increase in the number of cycles, although not to zero but to some constant value. This indicates that the number of dislocations moving in the crystal is not reduced, but remains constant due to multiplication. Only slight damping of repeated relaxation takes place with an increase in the number of cycles in the slip region. Relaxation is astatic in this region. This is due to the fact that multiplication of dislocations is intensive in the region of stresses respon-

Card 2/3

L 21737-66

ACC NR: AP6008041

sible for the stage of easy slipping. In the hardening stage, repeated relaxation decreases in the same way as in the stage below the yield stress although the residual relaxation is higher and the process is more stable. A common phenomenon for all measurements of relaxation was hardening of the crystal as a result of relaxation (single or multiple). This indicates that after a considerable number of relaxation cycles, relaxation must be reduced to zero, i. e. the multiplication of dislocation ceases. In conclusion we thank V. I. Starosty for constant interest, support and consultation, and also O. B. Shital'man for assistance in making the measurements. Orig. org. has: 4 Figures.

SUB CODE: 20/    SUBM DATE: 06JUN65/    ORIG REF: 007/    OTN REF: 000

Card 3/3 dda

L 04640-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) GG

ACC NR: AP6024408

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/001/0070/0073

AUTHOR: Bengus, Y. Z.

31  
29  
B

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR  
(Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur Akademii nauk UkrSSR)

TITLE: On the dislocation structure in a crystal lattice, and the mechanism of dislocation multiplication

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 1, 1966, 70-73

TOPIC TAGS: crystal lattice structure, crystal dislocation phenomenon, melting

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that earlier treatments of dislocation motion and multiplication in the crystal lattice were based on the assumption that a stable equilibrium configuration of the particles near the dislocation axis, corresponding to minimum energy of the crystal with the dislocations, exists, meaning that the atomic structure of the dislocations is considered essentially in a crystal with infinitely large disordering energy and negligible thermal motion. The present article considers the possibility of the particle displacements in the crystal being sufficiently large (near melting) to cause the crystal to lose stability. A physical nucleus of the dislocation is defined, in which dislocation loops produced as a result of fluctuations are stable. The relation between the stability of the dislocation and the instability of the crystal is discussed and the process of fluctuation creation and annihilation of statistical dislocation loops near the physical dislocation

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UDC: 548.4

L 04640-67

ACC NR: AP6024408

2

nucleus is qualitatively described. The creation of secondary statistical loops and the resultant double bends are also treated. The tangential stress that should be applied to the crystal in order for the double bend to be stable is estimated. It is concluded that the ability of dislocation to multiply is an inherent property of the dislocation, just as mobility, and is determined by the properties of its physical nucleus. The multiplication itself does not require any special scheme, although the result of the multiplication can be described easily with the aid of such schemes (the Frank-Read or the double transverse slip schemes). The author thanks V. I. Startsev for interest in the work and valuable discussions, and S. N. Komnik for valuable discussions and help. This report was presented by Academician I. V. Obreimov 5 October 1965. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/    SUBM DATE: 02Oct65/    ORIG REF: 004/    OTH REF: 007

awm

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6013624	SOURCE CODE: UR/OLO/65/000/309/OOL9/0024
AUTHOR: Berman, L. D. (Doctor of technical sciences); Babitskiy, I. M. (Engineer); Buzansky, Ye. I. (Candidate of technical sciences)	
ORG: none	
TITLE: Choice of optimum size condenser and cooling systems for large heating plant turbines	
SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 9, 1965, 19-24	
TOPIC TAGS: cooling, turbine, heating engineering, turbine cooling	
<p>ABSTRACT: During the design of large scale heating-plant turbine assemblies it is of great importance to find, for given meteorological conditions, the matched values of the coolant water consumption, the dimensions of the cooling system and of the condenser, and, in a general case, the discharge cross section of the turbine corresponding to a minimum of estimated losses over a given period of the year. The calculation of these optimum matched quantities, presented in the paper, were carried out jointly by the Turbotornyy zavod (Turbo-engine plant), Mosenergoprojekt, and VTI (Vsesoyuznyy teploakhnicheskyy institut imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo /All-Union Thermal-Engineering Institute in F.E. Dzerzhinskii/)</p> <p>in conjunction with the design of the TP-250-240 turbines (560-565°C, 250 MW of nominal electrical power, 330 Gcal/h of thermal</p>	
Card 1/2	UDC: 621.175.3.001.12

L 22437-66

ACC NO: AP601362A

load, 300 MW of maximal electric power during condenser operation). Results show that for condenser turbines earmarked for the Moscow rayon and containing a recirculating water system with hyperbolic tower cooler the optimum values of vapor pressure (30-40 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.h) and cooling multiplicity factor (60-70) are generally the same as in the case of pure condensation turbines. The cost reduction is mostly possible by a reduction in size of the cooling system. During the summer months in turbines with low steam removal for water heating purposes the increased reflux density (8-10 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>.h) leads to increased steam pressures within the condenser. A similar analysis of the new T-100-130 turbines leads to values for the increased optimum reflux density in cooling hyperbolic towers which are higher than the nominal density assumed in the past by the Teploelektroproekt Institute. Consequently, in the future one must increase the capacity of the water distributing devices of typical cooling towers. Orig. work has: 7 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 00

Card 2/2 BLD

BENIAK, Milan Lekar, prom.; DEDEK, Jozef, MUDr.

A contribution to the problem of training medical students in health education. Cesk. zdrav. 10 no.1:45-48 '62.

1. Katedra organizacie zdravotnictva LFUK v Bratislave.  
(HEALTH EDUCATION)                      (EDUCATION MEDICAL)

BENIAK, M.

Review of the value of emergency drug service in Bratislava.  
Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 1 no.10:577-584 '63.

1. Katedra organizacie zdravotnictva Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskoho  
v Bratislave, veduci MUDr. J. Dedek.  
(PHARMACY) (PUBLIC HEALTH)

**BENIAK, M.**

Health consciousness in adolescence. Results of a survey.  
Cesk. sdrav. 12 no.10;510-513 0 '64.

1. Katedra organizacie sdravotnictva Lekarskej fakulty University  
Komenskeho v Bratislave.

BENIAMINSON, S.

The U.S.S.R. as an importer of traditional goods exported by  
under-developed countries. Vnesh.torg 30 no.5:18-20 '60.  
(MIRA 13:5)

(Russia--Commerce)

BENIC, B.

Economic aspects of the mechanization of felling by the use of light motor saws operated by one man, p. 131.

Periodical: DRVNA INDUSTRIJA.

Vol. 9, no. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1958.

TECHNOLOGY

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (HEAI) LC

Vol. 8, No. 4  
April 1959, Uncl.

*Benicka, E.*

~~Country: Czechoslovakia~~

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degree:

Affiliation:

Source: Bratislava, Chemické Zprávy, No 11-12, Nov-Dec 62, p 783

~~Country: Czechoslovakia~~

Academic Degree: Graduate of Chemical Sciences

Affiliation: Chemical Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences,  
Department of Chemistry of Natural Substances,  
Bratislava

Date: Co-author of "Oscillopolarographic Study of Keto Compounds (I):  
Alkyl-, Arylalkyl-, and Diarylketones," Source.

~~Country: Czechoslovakia~~

Affiliation: Chemical Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences,  
Department of Chemistry of Natural Substances,  
Bratislava

Date: Co-author of "Oscillopolarographic Study of Keto Compounds (II):  
Alkyl-, Arylalkyl-, and Diarylketones," Source.

~~Country: Czechoslovakia~~

Affiliation: Chemical Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences,  
Department of Chemistry of Natural Substances,  
Bratislava

Date: Co-author of "Oscillopolarographic Study of Keto Compounds (II):  
Alkyl-, Arylalkyl-, and Diarylketones," Source.

*Bit*

BENICAK, Jozef, inz.

Testing hard wood-fibre boards. Drevo 17 no.2:38-40 F  
'62.

1. Statny drevarsky vyskumny ustav, Bratislava.

R. BENIC

"The Use of Logs in the Manufacture of Hewed and Sawed Railroad Ties and Switch  
and Bridge Material. p. 127" (SUMARSKI LIST, Vol. 77, No. 3, Mar. 1953,  
Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 11,  
Nov. 1953, Uncl.

BENIC, R.

BENIC, R. Cost control in the logging industry. (To be contd.) p. 2.

Vol. 6, no. 6/8. June/Aug. 1955  
ERVNA INDUSTRIJA  
Zagreb, Yugoslavia

See: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

ERIC, R.

ERIC, R. Summer and winter cutting of fir trees in Gorski Kotar; an analysis of effectiveness and costs.

Vol. 5, No. 1/2, Jan. / Feb. 1954 DRUGA INDUSTRIJA

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEA), IC, Vol. 5, No. 3

BENIC, R.

Use of logs for manufacturing railroad ties. p. 621. SUMARSKI LIST.  
(Društvo sumarskih inženjera i tehnicara FNR Jugoslavije) Zagreb. Vol. 79,  
no. 11/12 Nov/Dec. 1955.

So. East European Accessions List      Vol. 5, No. 9      September, 1956

BENIC, R.

Economic factor in the production of railroad sleepers. p. 2. DRVNA  
INDUSTRIJA. (Glavna direkcija drvne industrije) Zagreb. Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan.  
1956.

So. East European Accessions List      Vol. 5, No. 9      September, 1956

FEMIC, R.

Price relations among some wood assortments. p. 175.  
(Drvna Industrija, Vol. 7, no. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

BENIC, R.

Engineer Stjepan Miksa's Forest Exploitation and Wood-Using Industries in Croatia:  
a book review. p. 137.  
(GLASNIK, Vol. 80, No. 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1956

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957  
Uncl.

BENIC, R.

The share of late growth in the rings of the fir tree (Abies alba Mill.)  
p. 376.  
(Socijalisticko zemjodelatvo, Vol. 80, no. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

BENICAK, Josef

Nondestructive wood testing by dynamic methods. Pt. 1. The resonance method. Drevarsky vyzkum no.3:261-278 '62.

HENICAK, Jozef, inz.

A new testing device for determining the tension strength  
perpendicularly to the board surface. Drevo 18 no.3:38-89  
Mr '63.

1. Statny drevarsky vyskumny ustav, Bratislava.

POR, F.; TAKAC, M.; GOMBOS, B.; ROZLOZNIK, J.; BENICKY, L.; TAKOCOVA, M.

Ventilation and hemodynamic indices in acute and chronic silicosis.  
Bratisl. lek. listy 43 no.4:219-225 '63.

1. Interna klinika Lek. fak. Univ. P.J. Safarika v Kosiciach, veduci  
prof. MUDr. F. Por, a oddelenie pre choroby z povolania pri Internej  
klinike Lek. fak. Univ. P.J. Safarika, veduci-ordinar MUDr. B. Gombos.  
(SILICOSIS) (RESPIRATORY FUNCTION TESTS)  
(THORACIC RADIOGRAPHY) (PULMONARY CIRCULATION)  
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY)

*BENICKY, L.*

GONCOŠ, B.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

no academic degree indicated

Department for Occupational Diseases, Internal Clinic, Medical Faculty, P.J. Safarik University (Oddelenie pre choroby z povolanie Internej Kliniky Lek. fak. Univ. P.J. Safarika), Kosice; Director: A. FOM, MD; Dental Clinic, Med. Faculty, P.J. Safarik Univ. (Zubna klinika Lek. fak. Univ. P.J. Safarika), Kosice; Director: docent A. RUZICKA, MD; Neurological Clinic, Med. Fac. P.J. Safarik University (Neurologicka klinika Lek. fak. Univ. P.J. Safarika), Kosice; Director: docent J. HOLEPAN, MD.

Bratislava, Bratislavsko Lekarske Listy, No 9, Nov 62, pp 540-548.

"Chronic Lead Poisoning"

Co-authors:

DUDEA, A. same as above

MAGDO, J. " " "

BENICKY, L. " " "

REMAROVA, A. " " "

GOMBOS, B.; DUDRA, A. [deceased]; MAGDO, J.; BENICKY, L.; RIMAROVA, A.

Chronic mercury poisoning. Bratisl. Lek. Listy. 42 no.9:540-548  
'62.

1. Z oddelenia pre choroby z povolania Internej kliniky Lek. fak.  
Univ P.J. Safarika v Kosiciach, veduci prof. MUDr. F. Por, so  
Zubnej kliniky Lek. fak. Univ. P.J.Safarika v Kosiciach, veduci  
doc. MUDr. A. Ruzicka, z Neurologickej kliniky Lek. fak. Univ.  
P.J. Safarika v Kosiciach, veduci doc. MUDr. J. Hympan.  
(MERCURY POISONING)

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